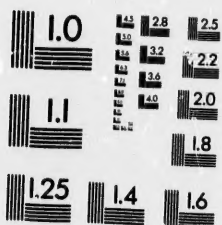


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EMIGRATION, LAND AND RAILWAY FRAUDS.

THE "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK."

CANADA—1882.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TRACT COMMITTEE

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

To the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN :

On the 12th and 14th August, 1882, I mailed from Windsor, Nova Scotia, printed copies of the preliminary edition of my letter addressed to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, entitled "An Outcome of the Lambeth Conference, &c." as given in the margin. (1)

At the same period I also sent copies to the Archbishop of York, to all the Bishops of the Church of England named in Whitaker's Almanac for 1882, to a few of the United States Bishops, to the Secretaries of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to various religious periodicals and a few secular papers.

I then proceeded without delay to prepare the promised annotated exposition of the Frauds I had outlined for wider publication, as mentioned in my "Appeal" at the close of the letter, when two events occurred which relieved me from the pressure of immediate haste in the matter, and induced me to modify the plan I had marked out.

The first of these in importance but not in order of time was the telegraphic announcement of the serious illness of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, precluding all hope that His Grace would be able for some time to come to give any attention to the subject of my letter. The second event may be thus described.

On the 17th August I received a copy of the *Church Guardian* published on the 16th August, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. (2) In this issue of the *Church Guardian* there appeared a striking editorial, apparently from the pen of the Associate Editor at Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Rev. Edwin S. W. Pentreath, of Winnipeg; also certain editorial correspondence from Winnipeg, which disclosed and described some of the results of the influence of the "THE COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," and of the visit to that city of the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, M. A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, London.

The relief of which I speak arose in part from the circumstance that one of the active agents in producing a portion of the distressing results described by the associate editor at Winnipeg in the *Church Guardian*, and now becoming patent, was an eyewitness of some of the consequences of his own mis-directed charitable work, and therefore in duty bound to make further inquiries, and spare no effort to draw public or competent attention to its fruits, to solicit remedial measures, and to do all in his power to lessen the continuance of the evil and the causes which had led to it.

The Rev. A. Styleman Herring, being previously warned, (3) possessed during his stay at Winnipeg favourable opportunities for verifying the broad and just conclusions arrived at by the associate editor of the *Church Guardian* and duly given to the public in that periodical. He enjoyed special facilities for acquiring knowledge in confirmation of the reported impending distress in the remote districts to which numerous immigrants had already gone, presumably under the guidance of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK." If he did his duty, he obtained the information clearly conveyed in the extracts, hereafter given, from the *Church Guardian*.

(1) EMIGRATION, LAND AND RAILWAY FRAUDS.—AN OUTCOME OF THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE OF 1878.
Exemplified in a letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the Frauds imposed upon the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; as embodied in the *Colonists' Handbook*—Canada. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, By Henry Youle Hind, M. A. (Formerly Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Trinity College, Toronto.)

(2) THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.
A Weekly Newspaper published in the interests of the Church of England.
NON-PARTIZAN | INDEPENDENT

"It will be fearless and outspoken on all subjects, but its effort will always be to speak what it holds to be the truth in love."
Editor, Rev. John D. H. Browne, Lock Drawer 28, Halifax, N. S.
Associate Editor, Rev. Edwin S. W. Pentreath, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
A staff of correspondents in every Diocese in the Dominion.
The Associate Editor can be found daily between 9 a. m. and 12, at the Branch Office, 488 Main Street, Winnipeg, opposite City Hall.

(3) The Rev. A. Styleman Herring was an active attendant and speaker at the Mansion House Meeting in April concerning the "Emigration of the Unemployed." He was a member of the Committee and consequently cognizant, previous to his journey to Winnipeg, of the facts which I had made my letters to the Lord Mayor of London for the information of that Committee, as shown in the Appendix to my letter to His Grace the Archbishop.

Under these circumstances, the alarming indisposition of His Grace led me to the conclusion that considering the urgency of the matter it would be fitting for me to address any further immediate communication to those more directly responsible for the preparation, publication and influence of the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," namely, the members of the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the members of the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as described in the extract given in the margin. (4)

This direct communication is the more necessary now because you are collectively and officially commended by Sir Alexander T. Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, and an invited member of your Joint Committee, for your assiduous and earnest labors "in carrying so good a work to its legitimate conclusion." Now when you consider that from the beginning to the end of its descriptive portion the "Colonists' Handbook" is not merely fallacious but fraudulent, that its false map and its leading false statements were all pointed out in printed letters to Sir Alexander Galt and others before the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" was prepared and published, you will not cherish but resent the official commendation of your alleged assiduous and earnest co-operation in this evil work.

I give below an extract from Sir Alexander Galt's Official letter to his chief, the Honourable John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, whose report has been presented to the Canadian Parliament, and is now widely circulated wherever the English language is largely spoken. It has been quoted in the United States Congress, and reviewed or noticed to a large extent in British Newspapers. The report of Sir Alexander Galt embodies, as at the disposal of every energetic touter in favour of Canadian Pacific Railway Land Bonds, and all the Canadian North-West Land Companies floated in England; but, the influence of Mr. Pope's report has fallen dead on the vast majority of the recently collapsed Canadian Colonization Companies, who have enjoyed opportunities during the year for estimating its merits.

This is Sir Alexander Galt's commendation of the efforts of the Joint Committee of the two great Church Societies in England in producing the "Colonists' Handbook."

"I must not forget to say a few words in connection with the action taken by the Church Societies with regard to the control of the emigration that is taking place from this country. A Joint Committee has been formed of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (of which I had the honour to be invited to become a member), to deal with the question. It has been decided to prepare hand-books of the different colonies for the information of intending settlers, which should also contain matter of a religious nature for their guidance. The hand-book relating to Canada has been issued and distributed among the clergy, together with a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing attention to the importance of the subject. Facilities are to be afforded to enable copies of these hand-books to be obtained at a low price, and a form of letter of commendation has been prepared for presentation by the emigrant to clergy on arrival in the colonies. The Rev. Mr. Bridger, of Liverpool, has been requested by His Grace to attend to the enquiries that must necessarily arise from the action that has been taken. This gentleman, I may add, is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Canada, and is personally known to and gratefully remembered by a large number of settlers who have made their homes in the Dominion. The Rev. W. Packridge, the Rector of St. Matthew's, London, has also taken a great interest in the matter; but it is almost impossible to mention any gentleman in particular, when the whole of the COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SO ASSIDUOUS AND EARNEST IN CARRYING SO GOOD A WORK TO ITS LEGITIMATE CONCLUSION."—Extract from Report of Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for Canada, addressed to the Honourable J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, dated London, 31st January, 1882. (Page 188)

No person who reads this official letter from the Canadian High Commissioner, not knowing the circumstances, would doubt for a moment that the Joint Committee of the Great Church Societies of

(4) The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts took an active interest in this matter, as may be seen from the following passage taken from the report of the Society for 1881.

"BRITISH NORTH AMERICA."

"The question of the day in our North American Colonies is emigration: of this there can be no doubt. The Society has for many years endeavoured to care for the interests of the spiritual welfare of our emigrant fellow-countrymen, and has endeavoured both to provide for their spiritual and educational necessities, and to assist them in their temporal wants. The Society has also endeavoured to give the whole question, and many sittings were held. A Sub-Committee to consider the question of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to nominate three of their members who should share their deliberations; OTHER PERSONS KNOWN TO BE INTERESTED IN THE QUESTION WERE INVITED TO JOIN. They drew up a handbook containing information on matters relating to Canada, and proposed to publish under His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, page 8.)

England took an active part in formulating the 'Colonists' Handbook, or that they are responsible for its contents and influence upon the emigrating classes of the United Kingdom into whose hands it is placed by the clergy of the Church of England.

Now let me respectfully draw your attention to the results already produced by the "Colonists' Handbook," which are the shadows of the more terrible forms swiftly approaching.

The editorial in the *Church Guardian* contains the following sentences, than which few words could be more to the point or more telling in the picture they draw of the condition of poor and uneducated English Immigrants in Manitoba and the North-West. I italicize a few remarkable passages:

"At present everything needed by the settler is *frightfully dear*, his little stock of money is soon exhausted, and it is some two or three years before he is in a position to do much more than live. The difference between the farmer East and West is that the latter can gain a position of independence much quicker than the former. It must not be supposed, however, that all who land in Manitoba possess means. Hundreds who went to Winnipeg this season possessed only a few dollars over their passage money. Many of them will make the best class of settlers, but large numbers of them are *utterly helpless*. It is hard to see what induced them to leave England. They have a *hazy idea of taking up land, but they have no practical experience; they are like children in a new country*. It is to be noted, however, that nearly every English family belongs to the Church of England. So much is this known to be the case that a minister of the denomination has never been seen inside of the different immigration sheds. The whole work of caring for the immigrants has fallen on the clergy of the Church. Many of these people stay in the city, but most of them settle on land. There is, beside this class, a number of English gentlemen and sons of gentlemen who can find no opening in England, who are possessed of some private means, and families from the older parts of Canada. All these are scattered over this large Diocese."

I beg of you, Reverend gentlemen and gentlemen, to contrast this paragraph from the *Church Guardian* of Aug. 16th, 1882, with a paragraph from the same paper published in the issue of Wednesday, April 26th, 1882.

"What may be called, perhaps, the first fruits of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Circular relating to Emigration to the Colonies, has been the arrival in Halifax of two hundred of the very best class of emigrants, under the care of the Rev. J. Bridger, of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, who is the superintendent appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to organize the scheme sketched out by the Archbishop. They are all Church people, and will be located together, and looked after at once by the Church. This is but the first of several large parties who will come to this country under the Church's auspices during the spring and summer."

How vast is the contrast in four short months between the results depicted in these extracts. "It is hard to see what induced them to leave England!" &c., &c.

But the number of immigrants has risen from hundreds to tens of thousands, and in 1883 the touts and speculators look for more still. The total number of immigrants into Manitoba and the North-West this year alone is estimated at upwards of fifty-five thousand, and of these some thousands are reported to be now in the condition of helpless dependance described by the *Church Guardian*. Very many of them are scattered over an immense extent of Territory where they will find little sustenance, less shelter, and feeble aid in time of need during the fierce inclemency of the North-Western Prairie winter.

The same august number of the *Church Guardian* also contains the following record of Mr. Herring's visit to Winnipeg.

"Visit of the Vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, London.—The Rev. A. Styleman Herring, M. A., Vicar of the above parish, has been making a tour through Canada and spent some time in the North-West. Mr. Herring is Chairman of an Emigration Society in London, which has been successful in assisting over 4,500 persons to the British Colonies. He was accompanied by Mr. J. J. Jones, a member of the London School Board, and their object has been to see the actual condition of things in Canada, with a view to sending out emigrants. In company with Rev. Mr. Pentreath, Mr. Herring visited the immigration sheds, which are in Christ Church Parish, and was shown over them. The City sheds contain accommodation for 57 families and 60 men. The families pay 50 cents a day and single men 15 cents. The building was put up by the City. The Government have a large building, where the accommodation is free."

"The Rev. Mr. Pentreath took the service, assisted by Rev. H. T. Leslie, the Rev. Mr. Herring reading the Lessons. Mr. Herring preached on "Christian Thankfulness," and took occasion to allude to the reasons the immigrants had for thankfulness and to warn them against fault-finding and discontent. At the close of the service, on the invitation of the Rector, a number of Londoners came into the vestry to meet Mr. Herring."

The Reverend correspondent does not describe the conditions under which life in the Emigrant Sheds is borne. Here is a description from an account published in April last; it is dated Winnipeg, April 17th, 1882, and was published shortly afterwards.

"Work is not to be got anywhere. I am staying at present in the Emigrant Shed, the only place to be got with my wife and two children, in what I call a cell, 8 feet by 12. No fire; rent 50 cents per day. The caretaker comes round every night at 9 o'clock

for the rent, and if you have not got the same out you go into the snow for the night. No money is shown here towards the poor."

It is to be hoped that the Reverend Associate Editor of the *Church Guardian* will not fail to describe faithfully and fully the condition on next Christmas Day of the tens of thousands who are now tenting out in Manitoba and North-Western Prairies, who have no sheds or homes to go to, and who must face the fierce North-West Winter somehow.

The paragraphs from the *Church Guardian* set afire the wonder why the Rev. A. Styleman Herring and others did not take any open notice of my transmitted representations in April last, and why the "Colonists' Handbook" was still widely distributed in May, and the distribution permitted to be untraced still.

The presence of the Rev. Mr. Bridger in Canada establishes the fact that those who control the "Colonists' Handbook" and its teachings are doubly responsible. There is also added to this responsibility the unavoidable consciousness that the misery and the sin is so manifest and great, the remedy and the atonement so easy and plain.

I now proceed to summarize the pith of the annotations and additions I have been compelled to make in my amplified letter respecting the frauds in the Colonists' Handbook to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. To these I beg respectfully to call your immediate attention on account of the pressing needs of the immigrants to whom they relate, and the continued distribution of the "Colonists' Handbook."

First.—I have adverted more at length to the infamous anonymous letter from Winnipeg. Its appearance in different forms prior to its use in the "Colonists' Handbook." It altered figures and wording in these different forms, its origin and its omissions, and have suggested that a competent jury should express an opinion on the whole subject.

Second.—I have pointed out that in representing the prices of commodities in Manitoba in 1882 the Committee has been led to introduce the old cheap prices of 1880 from the Colonial Office Pamphlet published in that year, and to add the word "PRESENT" to these old prices. This act I believe is criminal in the face of known facts and the object of the "Colonists' Handbook."

Third.—I have shown that the Committee have been induced to publish certain Trade Statistics of Canada and add favourable conclusions as to the Course of Trade, which conclusions they allege are derived from these figures. I find that these conclusions belong to other and very different figures previously published officially, and as presented in the "Colonists' Handbook" are misleading if not fraudulent.

Fourth.—I have pointed out the vast distinction between the paragraphs relating to "Colonization Companies" in the "Colonists' Handbook" and the Canadian Government leaflets published in England. I have touched upon the recent collapse of a very large number of Canadian Colonization Companies.

Fifth.—Fever and endemic diseases. I have referred to the Official State and Medical Reports respecting the prevalence of certain types of fever and pulmonary complaints throughout the North-West, which the "Colonists' Handbook" declares do not exist.

Sixth.—I have touched upon the Royal Commission concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway and the just retributive consequences springing from the appointment of an officer as Royal Commissioner who, at the time of his appointment, was known to have aided Sir Alexander Galt with false Exhibits, falsely sworn to before a judicial tribunal of which Sir Alexander Galt was a member and a conscious recipient of the perjured evidence.

Seventh.—I have further pointed out the continued perversion and misleading use of my own official figures by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to which Sir Alexander Galt is subordinate. I have instanced the object of this perversion and its use in a notable case by another official.

THE REVEREND SECRETARY'S DILEMMA.

And now I must respectfully present you with a dilemma moulded by the Reverend Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The interests and claims of the misled and suffering immigrants for whom I am pleading permit me to offer this incontestable solution of the whole subject as concerns responsibility.

I introduce it as an illustration of the slough into which any one may be led by too great a reliance on the subtleties of officialism, and I feel sure that in the interests of Christian Knowledge which you represent, you will aid me in pressing this dilemma to its legitimate conclusion. I supplement it with a further illustration of the turpitude of Sir Alexander Galt in relation to an international matter, whereby he and his allies are dangerously leading official personages of the highest honour into positions of extreme difficulty and hidden danger. This illustration will be found in the accompanying letter addressed to Sir Alexander Galt, in which I have been compelled to express myself to that treacherous and covering diplomatist in terms which would make a convict wince.

When, early in May last, I drew the attention of the Reverend Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the grave deceptions outlined, I received in reply the following words: "We look to official sources for our information, and cannot enter controversy about what is thus supplied."

I turn to the official account furnished to the Canadian Govern-

ment by Sir Alexander Galt, and find that Sir Alexander Galt mentions any committee has been work to its leg-

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It has been said that "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." Sir Alexander Galt's statement respecting the action of the Committee, being official, is beyond controversy and must be accepted by the Reverend Secretary. Therefore, according to the ground of defence taken by the Reverend Secretary, the Joint Committee are clearly responsible for all the falsehoods and misleading statements of the "Colonists' Handbook," which bears the impress of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Sir Alexander Galt names two gentlemen as particularly earnest in the work—the Rev. Mr. Bridger, of Liverpool, and the Rev. W. Pancbridge, of St. Matthew's, London. Sir Alexander Galt says that the Rev. Mr. Bridger is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Canada. Is it not a matter fitted to create overwhelming surprise that he has made such extraordinary uses of his knowledge as displayed in the "Colonists' Handbook"?

It follows, then, Sir Alexander Galt's Official Report of the labours of the Joint Committee of the great Church Societies of the United Kingdom, if the Reverend Secretary's conclusion be just, that, unguardedly acting under the influence of evil counsel, the Committee have been beguiled into doing the following things for the guidance of their poor and uninstructed fellow-countrymen seeking relief from the burden of competitive life reduced to a struggle for existence.

1.—MAP OF THE COUNTRY.—The Committee had at their disposal several official maps of the country the "Colonists' Handbook" is chiefly devoted to describing. Some of these maps show the correct delineation of the Canadian Pacific Railway as regards known location and construction. One map shows a grossly false delineation of the same thing as regards location and construction. The Joint Committee were persuaded to choose the one false map and endorse it under the impress and guarantee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the information and guidance of their uninstructed dependants and countrymen. (See map facing the Title Page of the "Colonists' Handbook.")

2.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Committee had at their disposal numerous recent official descriptive accounts of the geographical and physical features of the Western Country they undertook to describe; also the gathered debris of alleged earlier records, palpably false to a geographical expert, or even amateur. The Committee were persuaded to reject the recent official descriptions and to present for the information of their fellow-countrymen the burlesques of a Hudson Bay Company's partisan. (See pages 16 and 17.)

3.—CLIMATE.—The Committee had at their disposal corrected and arranged Official Government Records of observations carried on uninterruptedly for ten years respecting the climate of a portion of the Western Country they described; also, a series of manufactured tables, taken from a Far West newspaper and purporting to represent the same thing. The Committee were persuaded to reject the true official account of their own scientific experts, touching their own country, and accept the misleading and falsified statements of an alien and an amateur, first published in a United States Western newspaper. (Page 25.)

4.—CLIMATE CONTINUED.—The Committee had at their disposal the Official Records for the past ten years of the months and seasons in Manitoba published by the Government Observatory, together with the opinions of an amateur. The Committee were persuaded to reject the Official Records and to introduce the unwarrantable speculations of the Hon. J. H. Pope, written ten years ago. (Page 24.)

5.—TRADE RETURNS.—The Committee were presented with Canadian Trade Returns and conclusions therefrom. In another official publication previously published, the same Trade Returns with very different and more recent conclusions were available. The Committee were persuaded to adopt the old conclusions: least justifiable but more favourable towards the false impressions they were designed to create. (Page 12.)

6.—FEVERS, ENDEMIC DISEASES AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.—The Committee had before them Official State Reports and Official Reports from medical officers respecting the prevalence of certain fevers and endemic diseases; also touching the unsuitability of the climate of the North-West in cases of pulmonary weakness, (5) and the general tendency of women over 30 years of age to pulmonary complaints, yet the Committee were persuaded to publish the statement that the country "is free from pulmonary complaints and fevers of every type." (Page 13.)

7.—PRICES OF COMMODITIES.—The Committee had the opportunity for acquiring information respecting the high prices of commodities and living in Manitoba and the North-West, yet the Committee were persuaded to introduce the old cheap prices of 1880 in their book published in 1882 and to add the word "PRESENT" to these old prices. (Page 22.) This is a deception of surpri-

sing audacity and cruelty. (6)

8.—THE ANONYMOUS LETTER FROM WINNIPEG.—The Committee had the opportunity for acquiring correct information respecting manual labour in Manitoba and the conditions of life there during summer and winter, with the almost insuperable difficulties which attend the acquisition of accessible and suitable Free Grant Land by poor emigrants, yet the Committee were persuaded to introduce, as if received by the Committee, extracts from a highly coloured anonymous letter on these subjects, with altered figures and words, which letter had already done service in a newspaper in England and in various other publications. (Page 20.)

9.—FREE GRANTS OF LAND.—The Committee had before them the new Dominion Land Regulations promulgated prior to the issue of the "Colonists' Handbook." Yet they were persuaded to publish a misleading summary purporting to represent these regulations. The Committee left out all notice of the EXCEPTIONAL CLAUSES, which in a large measure neutralize the inducements held out to immigrants by the isolated and unexplained Free Grant Clauses. This omission is of the gravest character, for the acquisition of Free Grant Land is one of the leading objects of the poorer emigrants.

10.—COLONIZATION COMPANIES.—The Committee were persuaded to introduce into the "Colonists' Handbook" a misleading paragraph respecting "Companies and persons wishing to assist emigrants," yet having before them another official paragraph relating to the same thing, but tending to show "the Companies and persons" that they were protected against the emigrants.

And, And, And, And, Hence it appears that in every leading particular, the Committee, having the true descriptions and facts within easy reach, were led to publish false representations respecting the country to which they purposed to direct the attention of uninstructed people through the instrumentality of the clergy of the Church of England. Certainly this act carries with it the penalty of compensation for damages.

11.—INJUSTICE TO THE OLDER PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.—The Committee devote four times as much space (including the description of the Church of England Settlers' Society in Manitoba) in the "Colonists' Handbook" to Manitoba and the North-West as to the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick all combined. And this is how the Committee treat the magnificent Province of Ontario. The Committee say of the climate of Ontario:—"The climate is much the same as in some other parts of the Dominion, but milder in the winter than in Quebec." This is all. Now what is an emigrant, seeking information, to make out of this description of the climate of Ontario? His first question would be, "What other parts of the Dominion?" And there he would rest—unsatisfied. The injustice done to the older Provinces by the "Colonists' Handbook" is immense. These Provinces have always been anxious and able to afford every facility to immigrants; they have always accepted the worthy with open arms, and are anxious to receive them still. This injustice has been accomplished by misleading and untruthful efforts to magnify and distort the attractions of Manitoba and the North-West, and obscure the vast resources and claims of the older Provinces, who are loyally and gratefully disposed towards the Mother Country.

When you, Reverend gentlemen and gentlemen, consider that the "Colonists' Handbook" begins its teachings by stating that the information it embodies "may be thoroughly relied upon" (page 3) (7) you will arrive at a just conception of the extent of injustice and misery the "Colonists' Handbook" is capable of creating and the responsibility which it is occasioning.

There is one appalling feature about the "Good Work" which created the "Colonists' Handbook," few will be able to contemplate without a feeling of repugnance or misgiving. But it is a feature which ought to nerve any one associated with the production of the book to extremest action in order to remove the impression it is liable to produce. For it is certain that as long as the "Colonists' Handbook" is permitted to deceive the uninstructed people of England in the absence of open and official denunciation, this feature will now present itself to those who know the character of the information imparted, and its effect will be disastrous to morally and impair the influence of true religion.

First.—As shown in my letter to His Grace, the information the "Colonists' Handbook" conveys is false in all its leading particulars, and was known to be false at the time it was presented to the Joint Committee by one of its members.

Second.—Apart from the dishonour of presenting this false information to the Joint Committee of the Great Missionary Societies

(6) See the recent statement of the Bishop of Rupert's Land respecting the expenses of living in Manitoba and the North-West.—"The very propriety of the country is making the expenses of living great. It is usually almost impossible to get a suitable house for a clergyman's family in a new district—even often to get lodgings for himself."

(7) The Handbook drawn up by the Committees of the two Church Societies introduces the subject in the following words.

"A FEW WORDS TO EMIGRANTS."

CHAPTER I.

"1. It may be taken for granted that the reader of this little book has, for some reason or other, made up his mind to emigrate—to leave, either alone or with his wife and children, his own country and his present way of living, and to seek a new country and enter upon a new way of living elsewhere. He will find in this book, in simple and easy language, a large amount of accurate information on Canada, which is one of the countries offering itself to his choice. This information is supplied by the kindness of the Canadian Government, and may be thoroughly relied upon."

(8) I am informed by excellent medical authority that Pneumonia is frequently fatal in Manitoba.

of England, it was submitted and accepted under the sacred external of PRAYER in the deliberations respecting its teachings.

Third.—Sir Alexander Galt, conscious throughout of all its misleading points, after the imposture was launched writes to his superior officer, who is credited with the *kindness* of supplying the information, a letter commending the whole of the Joint Committee for assiduity and earnestness "in carrying so good a work to its legitimate conclusion." Am I not justified in saying that the legitimate conclusion of this matter would be the opinion of a jury taken from the class for whom the "Colonists' Handbook" was concocted to deceive!

You will observe that the Reverend Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, treats me and the subject of my letter to him with a very lofty reply. With a wave of the official hand he says:—"Your business seems to lie with Sir Alexander Galt," and he abruptly closes the door upon me and the misled emigrants whose cause I am pleading. He leaves many of them and of those preparing to follow in their footsteps to the hopeless condition described by the Reverend Associate Editor of the *Church Guardian*; to homeless sufferings now patent to every one who chooses to inform himself; to the fever already recorded as widely manifesting itself, and to the horrors of the coming winter in tents or such other rude shelter as many of them will be compelled to contrive or seek. (8) Sir Alexander Galt thanks the Committee for their assiduous assistance and these thanks have been laid before the Canadian Parliament; they are paraded in a Bluebook and are at the disposal of every knowing touter who chooses to use them. They are official, and cannot be matters of controversy, according to the Reverend E. McClure, the Editorial Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. I turn to the rules of the Society, to see if I can find any relief, and lo! the first official rule which arrests my attention, fixes it, and makes me wonder at the existence of the "Colonists' Handbook" under its present im-

(8) Upwards of 55,000 immigrants have already entered Manitoba and the North-West Territory this year. Fully one-half are still in tents, and the majority make the three inclemencies of the winter without any expectation of obtaining suitable quarters, in which to survive a mean winter temperature very little above zero.

THE SLANDER RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES SPURIOUS FISH AND FISH OIL STATISTICS.

To Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for Canada, and H. M. Commissioner at Halifax in 1877.

SIR:—

I received your letter of the 3rd May, 1882, a few hours after your departure from England on the 4th May. You made it impossible for me to reply to you during your stay in England, and you temporarily escaped from the legitimate effect of my communications to the Lord Mayor of London and to Earl Granville.

I now transmit to you a copy of a letter I have addressed to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury relative to the frauds imposed by you on the Church Societies of England in relation to Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada, published by the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK—CANADA."

I also transmit herewith a letter I have addressed on the same subject to the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in which I have further illustrated the meanness and fraudulent character of your work, together with its reachery to Ministers of Religion.

Your conduct concerning the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK" has been so unmanly and pernicious that I have no hesitation in now openly writing respecting matters which might otherwise have been allowed to remain for the present under the shelter of diplomatic reserve. But the wilful deception you have practised on the Great Church Societies of the country, in their pursuit of good endeavours, and through them on the clergy of the Church of England, places you beyond the pale of forbearance or charity.

Therefore, I now publicly say to you what has been conveyed to me in England privately, namely, that you have alleged as an excuse and cover for your turpitude in relation to the Halifax Fisheries Commission, that the American Exhibits presented in evidence in 1877 were just as bad as the British Exhibits. I now tell you that such a statement, if you have made it as reported, is a slander.

I am aware of the existence of certain fallacious United States Fish and Fish Oil Statistical Statements, particularly in one year. I have examined into their character and found some of them to be wilfully misleading to a very large degree and the imposition of dangerous nature. But these misleading and clearly falsified Statistical Statements, although they appear in important Official United States Documents, were not presented by the Americans as Exhibits in evidence for the purpose of misleading, or employed for any exclusive object, neither were they used in argument at Ha-

press of influence and renown. The Rule is this:—

"THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SHALL STRICTLY CONFINED ITSELF TO THE DESIGNS EXPRESSED IN ITS NAME."

As I have stated in my letter to His Grace the Archbishop, I went into the Society's Depositories and purchased the "Colonists' Handbook," I passed over into the Shipping Agents office and was offered as many of the "Colonists' Handbooks" as I chose to take, for thanks only. I moved among the emigrants and endeavoured to point out the misconceptions the map creates, and was told that the "Canadian Pacific Railway is already built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge would not have so represented it." I found myself baffled by the COLONISTS' HANDBOOK in every effort to point out the true state of matters, for its influence, owing to the great name it bears, is supreme. I foresaw the sufferings already begun and now advancing with fearful celerity. I know that the Societies' and the Committees' intentions are beyond reproach and are inspired by the best of motives, and I know the character and designs of the arch deceiver who has misled the Joint Committee of the two great Church Societies. Possessing this knowledge, and being in the mind's presence of suffering and despoiled immigrants and those preparing to follow, shall I let this arch deceiver rest and the evil still continue?

I now respectfully commend to your serious consideration the facts I have advanced in my letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as the appeal with which I close that letter. I also desire to request your attention to the accompanying letter I have addressed to Sir Alexander Galt.

I have the honour to be,

With profound respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and formerly in charge of the Canadian Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition.
Windsor, Nova Scotia, Oct. 12, 1882.

lifax in 1877, or, as far as I can gather, in any way specially brought forward by the American Commission.

Marked reference, however, was made by British Counsel in argument to the points favourable to the British side these manufactured statistics assist in illustrating, although I have no knowledge that the infirmity of these manufactured statistics was known to the British Counsel.

The fatal evidence that the spuriousness of these statistical statements was known to and used by the Canadian Department of Customs long prior to the meeting of the Commissioners in 1877 are the following facts.

First.—In the document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington," which embodies the details of the British Exhibits submitted in evidence, as well as in the arguments of counsel, certain of the spurious United States statistics are used to illustrate important points against the United States.

Second.—The figures, the use to which they were put, and the date of their manufacture, when compared with the details of the figures submitted in evidence and given in "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington," and other documents, carry internal and indisputable evidence that these spurious United States statistics were the outcome of a THREATENED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES between an officer or officers of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington and an officer or officers of Canadian Departments of State, at Ottawa.

But the documents officially placed in my hands at the close of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, which documents include all the papers before the Commission, prove that there is no ground whatever for the slander with which you are credited in England. The same and other Canadian documents establish the fact that the chief British Exhibits were forged and misleading to an enormous extent, and that you must have been conscious of their viciousness, after inspection, at the time they were sworn to in evidence and, consequently, when you assisted in determining the award.

It is of the highest importance that the character of this conspiracy be publicly known, for the knowledge of its existence is confined to very few. It is made a power for influence and evil of dangerous character. It warps grave international matters, which become at the mercy of schemers, and it compromises and fetters honourable men. It gave you power to concoct the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK," and it is a vile lever of injustice which you are reported to use freely and well for your purposes. Insidious words and imputations are liable to lead even honorable men to silence in a matter which they feel ought to be openly explored, on the

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KNOWLEDGE SHALL STRICTLY
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ground that to avoid further scandal it is better to let "sleeping dogs lie." The whisper, that the United States Exhibits were grossly falsified, is one thing, the whisper, that "they were falsified by traitorous concert with United States officers against the United States," is another thing. You are reported to confine yourself to the first whisper.

There is a consequence arising from your malfeasance of vital importance to the Maritime Provinces. You know that "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington," which discloses vast frauds in the British Exhibits presented to you, must, as it stands, cost the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion the exclusive right to their inshore fisheries after July 1885, as in part illustrated in my letters to Earl Granville, dated August 2nd, 1881, and London, March 21st, 1882.

This "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington" substantially reveals the object and dovetailing of the conspiracy designated. The misleading effect of the slander you are reported to employ is to fortify your position and stave off present public inquiry. The inference you are desirous of spreading, is that the United States Government being so deeply implicated in dishonest dealing by these spurious statistics, will not dare to institute open inquiry for fear of exposing their own dishonorable conduct. This is the pith of your slander. It must be at the best, a selfish effort to save yourself from the speedy political death which an open investigation and exposition of "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington," together with the conspiracy referred to, would inevitably consign you. But it would be an inestimable justice to the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, go far to maintain and increase the blessings of good-neighbourhood, refute your slander, and show where the dishonest dealing lies.

The injury you have done, and are doing, to the credit and good name of Canada by your varied scheming and faithless diplomacy is incalculable. Your cowardly refusal to confront me before the Lord Mayor of London in April last, is the index and measure of your honour and integrity, which now receive a further illustration in the "COLONISTS' HANDBOOK."

Please bear in mind that in consequence of your action in relation to the Great Church Societies of England, I do not intend to allow any of your tricks of diplomacy to afford you a loophole of escape from the just retribution which is springing from your unparalleled malfeasance. You must now be made to face the whole truth and abide by the consequences as best you may.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOUNG HIND, M. A.

Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and formerly in charge of the Canadian Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, October 16th, 1882.

To the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K. G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD:—

I have the honour to transmit three printed copies of a letter I have addressed to Sir Alexander Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for Canada, with enclosures.

I should have much preferred to have been permitted the opportunity for revealing to your Lordship in March last, certain matters outlined in that letter, partly for which purpose I went to Eng-

land, as stated in my communication to your Lordship, dated London, March 21, 1882. But I do not doubt that the course your Lordship adopted was the proper constitutional and official course under the circumstances, although it has imposed upon me additional responsibilities, which I have reluctantly undertaken.

The leading facts relating to the traitorous conspiracy between certain United States and Canadian officials noticed in my letter to Sir Alexander Galt, were only suspected by me prior to the date of my letter of the 2nd August, 1881, hence my reliance on this matter. I fear your Lordship has been greatly deceived in relation to the whole subject. It appears to be far more wide spreading than I have considered it proper to describe. A private representation of what had come to my knowledge was my first duty, but the opportunity for this being denied me by the countervailing influence of Sir Alexander Galt, notwithstanding a special journey to England, a public and guarded representation becomes my next manifest duty.

The circumstances which have placed the knowledge of the conspiracy and the frauds within my reach, arose from my being the paid officer of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States into whose hands the documents of both contestants revealing these frauds and this conspiracy were placed for analysis. Therefore, the failure of my mission to England in this particular, places me under the obligation to communicate the information to the Honourable the Secretary of State of the United States. This I have done even date, and copies of my communication are respectfully enclosed.

Your Lordship will observe that I have furnished the United States Secretary of State with a brief and necessarily imperfect illustration of the conspiracy frauds in the United States Reports of Commerce and Navigation; such as I have offered, however, will probably suffice to assure your Lordship of the necessity for an open and unreserved examination of the extent and bearing of the allied and synchronous Canadian falsified exhibits and Records of Government, submitted to the Imperial Parliament in the Record of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

On pages 34 and 35 of my letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, herewith submitted, I have reproduced with some detail an illustration of the method by which the conspirators at Ottawa and Washington worked in common, and presumed to impose, under powerful and venal one-sided influence, upon the representatives and people of two of the most enlightened and just nations of the world, and thus undermined the beneficent principle of Arbitration.

About a year ago I forwarded printed copies of this illustration of concerted rogues to the authorities at Ottawa, where they remain as a record of inertness which has yet to be explained, I trust before the next Canadian Parliament. The subordinate conspirators at Ottawa still remain powerful instruments for bad-neighbourhood, injustice and crime.

The recent act of Sir Alexander Galt in relation to the Joint Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, removes him from courteous consideration, and proves the justness of my earlier statements concerning him.

Judging from the course of events I have predicted as most likely to occur, it will probably become my duty soon to make further disclosures respecting the pernicious conduct of Sir Alexander Galt and some of his allies.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

HENRY YOUNG HIND, M. A.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, Oct. 16th, 1882.

THE UNITED STATES SPURIOUS STATISTICS AND THE CONSPIRACY WHICH CREATED THEM.

To the Honourable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR:—

I have the honour to enclose three copies of letters I have addressed to Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for Canada at London, and the Right Honourable Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relating to certain spurious United States Statistics used at the Halifax Fisheries Commission in 1877, and a reported slander respecting their origin and use.

In furnishing you with these copies it is proper that I should briefly point out the leading features of a portion of the spurious Statistics, the actual use made of them, and the nature of the conspiracy they disclose.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I had no knowledge of the existence of these spurious United States Statistics as they occur in the Annual Reports of Commerce and Navigation, when under examination in Boston during part of June 1881. I may add that this discovery, which is the result of my own unaided investigation, has enabled me greatly to enlarge the list of falsifications in Canadian Exhibits and Records of Government outlined

in the memorandum of what took place at Boston in June 1881, prepared for the information of your predecessor, and described in my communication to Earl Granville, dated Aug. 2nd, 1881.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SPURIOUS STATISTICS.

If you will be so good as to turn to page 3356 of the 'Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission' you will find Table No. XIV., being 'Exports of Fish from the United States to the Dominion of Canada and to the other Provinces of B. N. America.' This Table forms a part of the 'Statistics produced on behalf of the United States.'

An inspection of this Table reveals remarkable annual differences between the Foreign and Domestic Exports of Fish from the United States to Canada. The most notable instance occurs in the year 1873. The exports of Foreign Fish to Canada are given as amounting to \$63,537, while the Domestic exports reach \$6,452 only, being in striking contrast to the ratios of preceding and subsequent years.

Turning to the United States Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 we find on pages 218, 219, 220 and 311 the following figures arranged in Table A. To these are added the sums of the exports to Provinces comprehended within the Treaty of Washington,

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC FISH EXPORTS

(1) The "a.e." includes Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN FISH EXPORTS

SUMMARY FROM THE FOREGOING TABLE.		
Total U. S. Domestic and Foreign Exports to	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	822,531
" " " "	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, &c.	99,114
" " " "	British Columbia,	10,552
Total U. S. Domestic and For. Exports to Provinces named,		932,197

These totals are exactly the same as those given in the Comparative Table on page 428 of the Monthly Reports of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year 1874, and being taken from the figures given above, the additions are all correct. Now let us analyze the figures.

First.—The sum of the Domestic and Foreign Exports of the United States to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, &c., in 1873, according to the foregoing Table A and the table published in the Monthly Reports for 1874, page 428, amounts to \$99,114. But this sum is also made up of other items taken solely from United States Domestic Exports to all British America, including the West Indies and British Guiana, as represented in Table A. This will appear from an inspection of the following Table B.

Second.—The sum of the *Domestic* Exports of the United States to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is \$6530, and the value of *Domestic* U. S. 'Fish Pickled' exported to Br. W. Indies and Honduras is also \$6530, as shown in Table A.

Third.—The sum of the *Domestic* and *Foreign* Exports to British Columbia is \$10,652. But this amount is also made up of the following *Domestic* Exports taken from figures in Table A.

\$7,894, Fish, other cured, to Br.W. Indies and Honduras.
2,598, Oysters, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
108, Fresh Fish, to Ontario, Quebec, &c.
52, Pickled Fish, to Ontario, Quebec, &c.

810,652.

Fourth.—The *Foreign Exports* of the United States to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amount to \$16,001. But this sum is likewise made up of the following *Domestic Exports* to different countries given in table A.

Fish, other cured, to Br. W. Indies.....	\$7,894.
“ Pickled, to do.....	6,530.
“ “ to Newfoundland.....	1,571.
“ Dried or Smoked, to Quebec, &c.....	6.
	<hr/> \$16,001.

Fifth.—Similarly, the Domestic item before enumerated :—

Fish, other cured, to Br. W. Indies.....\$7894,
is made up of the following mixed Domestic and Foreign Exports :—
\$6,530, Exports to N. Sand N. B. or Fish Pickled, to B.W. Indies.
989, All others, to British Guiana.
258, Pickled, to do. do.
108, Fresh, to Quebec, &c.
6, Dried, to do.
3, Pickled, to British Columbia.

87,894.

Sixth.—The Domestic item, \$17,971, 'Dried or Smoked Fish,' to British West Indies, and the Foreign item \$17,929, 'fish—all others,' to Quebec, &c., may be thus compared, being made up of mixed Domestic and Foreign and wholly foreign items, all in table A.

TABLE B.		
United States Exports to	6.00.	Fish Dried and Smoked.
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba..\$	108.00.	" FRESH.
	2,354.00.	Other Cured.
	49,068.00.	Oysters.
	<u>\$51,536.00</u>	
British West Indies.....	\$17,971.	Fish Dried or Smoked.
	6,530.	" Pickled.
	7,894.	" Other Cured.
	3,801.	" Oysters.
	<u>\$36,196</u>	
British Guiana.....	\$2,614.	Fish Dried or Smoked.
	258.	" Pickled.
	338.	" Other Cured.
	1,642.	" Oysters.
	<u>\$4,852.</u>	
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..-	\$76.	Fish Dried or Smoked.
	2,144.	" Pickled.
	1,712.	" Other Cured.
	2,598.	" Oysters.
	<u>\$6,530.</u>	

Adding the sums of these U. S. Domestic exports of fish to North and South British America we get the value of the total U. S. Foreign and Domestic Exports to Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba as shown in summary from table A.

\$51,536.
 36,196.
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 6,530.

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\$17,929..

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Should any manufacture fish from the and South A of the United amount to \$1

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\$17,971.....\$16,001 Foreign Exports to N. S. and N. B.
 1,338 'all others' to British Columbia.
 258 Fish, Pickled, to British Guiana.
 240 Herring to "
 76 Dried Fish to Nova Scotia and N. B.
 52 Pickled " to Quebec, &c.
 6 Dried " to "

\$17,971.

\$17,929.....\$16,001
 1,338
 350 Sardines to N. S.
 240 Herring to British Guiana.

\$17,929.

Seventh.—Similarly the Foreign item \$29,597 Sardines in Oil, exported to Quebec, Ontario, &c., is made up of the mixed Foreign and Domestic items:—

\$17,929 'all others' to Quebec, Ontario, &c.
 6,530 Domestic Exports to Nova Scotia and N. B.
 4,852 " " to British Guiana.
 280 Sardines to B. W. Indies.
 6 Dried Fish to Quebec.

\$29,597.

Should any doubt remain in the mind of any one respecting the manufacture of these Tables of Domestic and Foreign Exports of fish from the United States to all British Dependencies in North and South America, let him take the value of the Foreign Exports of the United States to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These amount to \$16,001, being made up of the following details:—

\$ 350 Sardines.
 4,553 Fish all other.
 5,204 Herring.
 5,894 Mackerel.

\$16,001

But \$16,001 is also made up of:—

(1) \$7,894 Fish other cured to British West Indies.
 (2) 6,530 " pickled to "
 (3) 1,571 " " Newfoundland.
 (4) 6 " dried to Quebec, &c.

Total, \$16,001

(1) And \$7,894 'Fish other cured to British West Indies' is made up of:—

\$6,530 Fish pickled to British West Indies.
 989 All others to British Guiana.
 258 Fish pickled " "
 108 Fresh fish to Ontario and Quebec.
 6 Smoked fish "
 3 Pickled fish to British Columbia.

\$7,894

(2) And \$6,530 'Fish pickled to British West Indies' is made up of the U. S. Domestic Exports to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, namely:—

\$ 76 Smoked fish.
 2,144 Fish pickled.
 1,712 Fish other cured.
 2,598 Oysters.

\$6,530

(3) And \$1,571 fish pickled to Newfoundland is made up of:—

\$989 Fish all others, to British Guiana.
 350 Sardines to N. S. and N. B.
 174 Fresh fish to B. W. Indies.
 52 Pickled fish to Quebec, Ontario, &c.
 6 Smoked fish "

\$1,571

Arranging the foregoing items in order, they furnish the following symmetrical details which no one can say are the result of commercial accident, or blundering, or carelessness; but the conclusion is inevitable, that they are the result of practical and well considered design.

The denominations are omitted for the sake of brevity.

Year 1873.	From Table in Commerce and Navigation Re- turns.	Foreign Exports to U. S. and N. B. Navigation Re- turns.	From (1)	From (2)	From (3)	From (4)
Foreign Exports of the U. S. to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Domestic Exports to do.	\$16,001 6,530 100 100 76 2,144 1,712 2,598 989 52 6	6,530 100 100 76 2,144 1,712 2,598 989 52 6	7,894	6,530	1,571	0
Total	\$22,531	16,001	16,001	16,001	16,001	16,001

In a similar manner the total Foreign and Domestic Exports of the United States to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, can be shown to be made up of a still larger number of items in the same table, at least twenty in number, and including exports to Br. W. Indies and British Guiana.

The exports of Sardines and Anchovies preserved in oil, are more complex still in their details and very suggestive.

TABLE C.

When we turn to the comparative table in the U. S. Monthly Report for 1874, page 428, we find the total importations of fish from the United States by Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, according to Canadian accounts, amount to \$265,832. The total exportations of fish from the United States to the DOMINION of CANADA are given in the summary of Table A and in the comparative table in the Monthly Reports for 1874, page 428, as amounting to only \$132,297, according to United States accounts, being just about half of the Fish Imports from the U. S. of Quebec and Ontario alone, according to Canadian accounts.

Multiply \$132,297 by 2; it equals \$264,594, which differs from \$265,832 by \$1,238, the double of \$619. But according to table A taken from the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Returns for 1873, \$1238 is made up of

\$989 Fish all others to British Guiana.
 240 Herring to British Guiana.
 6 Dried Fish to Quebec, Ontario, &c.
 3 Pickled Fish to British Columbia.

\$1238.

And \$619 is made up of:—

\$459 Oysters to Newfoundland, &c.
 108 Fresh Fish to Quebec, Ontario, &c.
 52 Pickled Fish to Quebec, Ontario, &c.

Total, \$619

This coincidence is so remarkable and improbable that by itself it suggests manipulation of the figures, but when it is added to preceding illustrations all doubt is removed. In various other ways the interchangeable items are recognized, and seem to serve over and over again. I have another illustration of perfect agreement between United States and Canadian Fish Figures on a large scale; it is too long to be introduced, but it is of startling character.

WHALE AND FISH OILS.

Turning to the comparative table on page 427 of the U. S. Monthly Reports for 1874, we find the "Whale or Fish Oil" items for 1873, outrageously false in their representation of Canadian Imports from the United States, alleged to be taken from Canadian accounts. The United States exports of "Whale or Fish Oil" to Canada are correctly given. But the compiler of this table has added to the Canadian statement of Whale and Fish Oils, "Oils in any way rectified," "Oils crude" and "Oils of all kinds crude," thus swelling enormously the discrepancies in this comparative table. The significance of this misrepresentation lies in the fact that the artifices employed to swell the discrepancies in the statements made are precisely the same as those employed in the REVERSE direction in the Canadian Exhibits of the same and other years submitted in evidence at Halifax in 1877. The United States comparative table was not submitted in evidence by the United States, but the conclusions drawn from manufactured discrepancies in United States Documents were openly used on the British side under peculiar and very noteworthy circumstances which may be presented at the proper time.

OBJECT OF THE FRAUDS.

One object of all this deception has relation to the important

question concerning the value of the REMISSION OF DUTIES, by the Treaty of Washington. It must be borne in mind that the Commission was expected to meet at the close of 1873 or early in 1874. The British Agent, Mr. Rothery, came out for that purpose, and the Honourable Peter Mitchell, the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries was provisionally appointed British Commissioner. The use of the spurious statistics of 1873 in 1877, when the Commission did meet, is shown in the 'Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission' of which one illustration may be here given.

USE OF THE FRAUDS.

You will find on page 1880 of these Documents the figures taken from the U. S. Report on Commerce and Navigation for 1873. These spurious figures are used as the basis of argument against the United States in relation to the REMISSION OF DUTIES. The item mackerel \$178,328, there given in the table at the bottom of the page, is also found at the foot of the column on page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873. This column involves the item:—

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Mackerel.....\$5,894.

which is also found in Table A. But reference to the Exports of 1873 in Table A, shows that this amount of dutiable mackerel is made up of:—

Exports of "Fish all others" to Nova Scotia and N. B.	\$4,553.
" " " to British Columbia,	1,338.
" Fish Pickled to " "	3.
	<hr/> \$5,894.

Similarly, the column on page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 involves dutiable Herring, \$5,204, which forms part of the amount \$81,775 in the quoted table on page 1880 of the Doc. and Pro. of the Halifax Commission.

But \$5,204 is made up of the following items with which it is grouped in table A of exports of 1873:—

\$2,144 Fish, pickled, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
2,614 Fish, smoked, to British Guiana.
338 Fish, o' er cured, " "
108 Fish, fresh, to Quebec, Ontario, &c.

\$5,204.

Again, the item "All other \$213,534" in the table given on page 1880 of the Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission, is found by reference to page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 to involve the item:—

"All other" Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$17,929

This has already been shown to be made up of various other compound fish items named in Table A. But Table A is spurious from beginning to end, and the value of the argument based upon another table which involves its spurious figures will now be understood.

It is clear that the entire table on page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 is wholly unreliable, because it involves the spurious items, seventeen in number, which are found in Table A. These have been shown to possess the honestly impossible commercial quality of being mutually interchangeable as regards their respective values in dollars, and yet representing Exports of different things to many separate countries. They are consequently manufactured, and are not the result of legitimate commercial operations, or Records.

SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

It will be noticed that "Sardines and Anchovies, preserved in oil or otherwise," which form by far the largest item of the Foreign Fish Exports of the United States to any of the British American possessions, according to the table on page 311 of the "Commerce

and Navigation Reports for 1873" are not included in one of the tables on page 1880 of the "Documents and Proceedings" of the Halifax Commission, and on which table the argument relating to the remission of duties is in part based.

This special exclusion has afforded a clue to perversions it would not be fitting at present further to describe.

IMPORT STATISTICS.

I have limited myself in this communication to illustrations of spurious U. S. Export Statistics. U. S. Import Statistics exhibit manipulation of a wholly different type, but of kindred character to Canadian misrepresentations, thus showing unity of purpose and concerted action in executing it. A similar observation applies to misrepresentations in the United States Commerce and Navigation Reports in other years besides 1873. I have furnished an illustration on pages 34 and 35 of the enclosure No. III. and in enclosure No. IV.

CONCLUSION.

To cut a long subject short, the United States Fish and Fish Oil Statistics of trade are very largely cooked and misrepresented for the year 1873 (to which I confine myself at present) in United States Official Documents.

The artifices employed in the cooking process are similar to the artifices adopted in the manufacture of the Canadian spurious Exhibits and Statistical Statements outlined in a communication to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, dated August 2nd, 1881, and the documents referred to in that communication. A copy of that communication was duly transmitted by me to your predecessor,—and a copy was officially transmitted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley to the Canadian Secretary of State, the receipt of which was duly forwarded to me. (See enclosure No. V.)

The results of this reciprocal cooking of the Public Documents of both countries dovetail into one another, and irresistibly appear, as used, to be wholly destructive of the vantage ground which a correct representation would furnish the United States in a discussion respecting the remission of duties and kindred subjects, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

Therefore, from these features alone, and quite irrespective of further available evidence, a conviction of participation in conspiracy against the interests of the United States, by certain of its own officers is unavoidable.

Apart from the obligation under which I am now placed of addressing you, Sir, which the failure of my recent visit to England has imposed upon me, as specified in my letter to Earl Granville, I have reason to know that the urgent efforts which have been made in certain quarters to avoid or defer full and open inquiry into the Fishery Frauds, have been designed, not merely to screen dishonourable dealing of atrocious character, but to shelter a slander which may be powerfully revived and used when the opportunity for refuting it is past. Meanwhile this slander continues to be a lever for personal gain and advancement, regardless of the interests, dignity and mutual good-feeling of the Governments and people of the United States, the United Kingdom and the people of Canada. And it becomes my special duty, in the just performance of appointed work, and in the exercise of opportunities for inquiry, that I should not fail to use all proper methods to oppose the unscrupulous craft which employs similar knowledge for corrupt purposes, and much injustice to uninstructed people.

I trust that you will not be led to consider that I am wanting in respectful consideration or bearing if I venture to give publicity to this communication, in consequence of the measures taken by the Canadian Government, and the public interest of the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, October 16th, 1882.

ENCLOSURES—Number I. to VII.